DAILY UNION VEDETTE.

A champion brave, alert and strong. To aid the right, oppose the wrong.

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Daily Union Vedette,

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CAMP DOUGLAS, UTAH TERRITORY,

—BY—

OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN,

—OF THE—

California & Nevada Territory Volunteers

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The Bushwhackers.

A correspondent of a St. Louis paper thus penographs the bushwhacker: "It would require an artist of superlative skill to paint to you the bushwhacker as he is. He comes from the dregs of a degraded population. He cannot write his name. His speech is a mixture of falsehoods and impudence expressed in the worst English spoken by white men, and apparently culled from the corruption of plantation slang. He belongs to a gang of from five to forty in number. His family occupy a cabin remote from the highway; or the families of several throng together and occupy the large house by the wayside, of some absconded rebel. He never owned a nigger, but he may have been a nigger-driver on some neighboring plantation. He has a sandy complexion; has for whiskers a number of straggling dirt colored hairs that grow straight downward; he seldom washes his hands or changes his shirt. He visits his wife, a woman as dirty and ignorant as himself, and who chews tobacco and dips snuff, as often as it is safe for him to do it; the balance of the time he spends in the brush, or in committing robberies on unprotected Union families. He has a leader a little more intelligent and a little more daring than himself. Ten of them dare not attack three armed soldiers, but five will go to the house of a man who has a little money and torture him by setting him on live coals of fire, or pulling out his toe-nails with bullet-moulds, till he tells them where his treasure is concealed; and the robbery completed, they retire to their rendezvous. His fare is the simplest and coarsest—a shoat which lives half wild in the woods, which is lank, poor and runs like a deer, which is brought down by a rifle shot, badly dressed, boiled to rags and eaten fresh, with a little corn bread. He has half a dozen dogs, and as many dirty, tow-headed children, lives in wretchedness, squalor and crime. But he is a good judge of a horse, and has one superior in speed and bottom to those of any of his pursuers, and it is often of the best Kentucky or Louisiana blood. All seasons are alike to him, but his more daring feats are performed when the leaves are on the trees, and effectually hide the approaches to the thicket in some ravine which is his hiding place. His arms are a big knife, one or two navy revolvers, and a rifle or shot-gun, or possibly a carbine captured from some straggling soldier whom he had murdered and stripped. His original uniform is, of course, a ragged suit of butternut; but he now often has a blue coat or pants, the spoil of some unusual and fiendish butchery. He obtains ammunition through some neighbor, who visits a provost marshal, says he "was always loyal," takes the oath and obtains a permit to carry arms, including, of course, the right to buy powder and lead. When the Federal army is in the vicinity, he may be seen planting corn in the day time—at night he will be shooting the pickets. If his house is visited, and his wife asked where he is, the uniform answer is, "I have no husband;" or, "he has gone South," or, "O, he is with you[illegible]at he is in the Federal army. And she [illegible] so ready with the lie that she often names the command to which she says he belongs, and states where it is stationed. He owns allegiance to no Government; is bound by no laws; is a common bandit and robber, with no sentiment of chivalry to make his adventures romantic; no notions of valor; no intelligence; no generosity to divide him from other beasts of prey. If this cruel war is over, he will still, for his life time, haunt the scenes of his depredations, and walk amid the rude graves of his victims; his gang will defy the law and its minions; he will be the curse—"the curse to kill with," which the rebellion invoked, and till his generation pass away, he will be the terror to neighborhood quiet and the foe to civil Government."

Chinese Winter Dress.—In the north of China, where the winter is very severe, the inhabitants adopt a curious mode of protecting themselves against the cold. They put on one suit of clothes over another, until they carry about them their whole wardrobe, their figure being thereby considerably increased by the bulk. As spring comes on they gradually discard these supernumerary vestments and regain their ordinary dimensions. There is one peculiarity, however, which is worthy of notice, that notwithstanding the amount of clothing with which they envelope their body and limbs, they invariably leave the throat unprotected, however intense the cold. As they do not suffer from coughs, and rarely from disease of the lungs, we must conclude that the exposure of the throat has a beneficial result, and in this respect we might take hints from the Celestials. They take more care, however, of their auricular appendages, those of all classes being protected from frostbite by small embroidered cases called "ehrtan," fitting exactly over the ear, and lined with rabbit or squirrel skin! These are connected by a thin cord, which passes round the wearer's chin, or upper lip, and thus keeps them in place.

From this description of the winter garments of those singular people, the Chinese, I cannot help thinking the cunning Celestials have discovered, perhaps unwittingly, a very important fact; it is, by that means of the stratum or layer of air which must exist between each of their numerous suits of clothes, the radiation of heat from the body is retarded in its passage to the outer air. Thus it is retained in its original temperature for a much longer period than if it had merely to pass through one garment and stratum of air; each of these strata, also, being naturally warmer than the last as they approach the body from the outer air; in coming, it reaches it considerably modified in temperature. Thus, for the same reason, we find two pairs of gloves warmer than one thick one.

☞ Our little five-year-old had been to church last Sunday with her mother, while I was detained at home. I asked the child what the minister said to the people.

"He didn't say anything," she answered; "he only preached."

"What," said I—"didn't he tell you how to be good?"

"No, he didn't say anything—[illegible] only *preached*."

The child's idea seemed to be that the preacher preached, but said nothing to the people—certainly, nothing that a child could receive as addressed to her.

Islands of Volcanic Origin.—Since the 28th of June, 1831, an island, successively graced with the names of Ferdinand, Graham, Hothan, Nerita and Julia, has several times appeared and disappeared off Palermo, and is now on the point of getting above water again. There is no doubt that this curious phenomenon is attributable to volcanic agency; nor is this the only instance of the kind on record. In the neighborhood of the Philippine Islands, and on other points of the Chinese waters, small islands occasionally rise and make their exit again without attracting much notice. Of this the Paris *Patrie* relates the following curious instance:

A German skipper, Capt. Hilmacher, who had passed many years of his life in those parts, and knew every shoal and sandbank within a hundred miles of the Chinese coast, suddenly, about twenty years ago, discovered an island which he was perfectly certain did not exist on that spot before. He took his soundings, determined the latitude and longitude, sailed all round it, and found that it was from 12 to 15 miles in length and breadth. There were several springs of fresh water on it, and it consisted of the richest pasture grounds imaginable. Capt. Hilmacher instantly returned to Europe, recruited a number of German emigrants, bought all kinds of seeds, agricultural implements, poultry and cattle, and set out again for this new Eldorado, and in a couple of years there might have been seen on the desert island a flourishing village, fields waving with corn, meadows peopled with oxen, goats and sheep—everything, in short, that might constitute a thriving colony. This happy state of things lasted about five years, when a British merchant vessel unexpectly made its appearance. The captain and crew expressed their astonishment at finding a European community in such an out-of-the-way place, entered into an amicable intercourse with the colonists, and gave them a quantity of brandy in exchange for their produce. This unfortunate circumstance proved the ruin of the colony; drunkenness grew into a habit, insubordination was the consequence, and one fine day poor Captain Hilmacher, who had hitherto ruled his little kingdom with great wisdom, was obliged to make his escape in a boat to avoid being murdered.

He succeeded in reaching a vessel which took him home again; there he easily obtained command of a ship, which he took care to provide with plenty of arms, for the purpose of punishing his unruly subjects and making them repent of their ingratitude. He set sail, but on arriving within the latitude where his island had once existed, he was astonished to find the place empty; not a vestige of land was to be seen; the island had gone as it had come. Had the catastrophe occurred so suddenly as to preclude all possibility of escape? This is what Captain Hilmacher never learnt.

☞ From a table of distances, sent us by the publisher, we learn that the distance is four miles from Todd's Valley to Paradise. We shall remove to that fortunate locality, forthwith.

☞ The Richmond people say Confederate currency has so depreciated that [illegible] take your money in the [illegible] and carry your beef in the pocket book.

The Mines not to be Worked—Don Quixote Redivivus.

From the letter of a reliable correspondent in the southern portion of this Territory, we extract the following, viz:

"It is reported that another party (Mormon) have lately found gold there. It also came to us pretty straight that Brigham had ordered the settlers of Pinto to claim the quartz leads and not work them. Mr. Snow, of St. George, has taken a large party to Meadow Valley for this purpose—at least so says report. We found the people at Pinto standing guard, as though an enemy were about to make a raid upon them. I asked one of them what they were guarding for? He said he didn't know; but Colonel Dame had ordered it.'"

If what is stated here be literally true, and as it is stated by a creditable person, we are bound to take it for granted unless the reverse appears either by authoritative denial or otherwise, we can but deplore the stupid and useless folly of those who think by such means to prevent the developement of the mines in this country. If an incentive were wanted, that is just what they are supplying, and while we have in common with many others been heretofore inclined to accord to some of those implicated in the management of this people, (before the community was out of leading strings!) credit for at least fair average ability and that sort of shrewdness (if even of a base kind) without which on the part of their rulers none but slaves allow themselves to be led, we are now obliged to modify such opinion, and to conclude from this and like inane and silly vagaries, that even the negative merit of a little ability is more than their meed. They must well know, *and they do*, that they can no more either by fair means or foul (we are prepared for either emergency) prevent the taking up and working of the mines than they can, by counsel, retard the predicted comet. "Talk," however, "is cheap," and so are prophecies similar to those of last autumn which predicted a famine, scant crop, etc., in this, probably the most plenteous season with which Utah has ever been blessed:—but cheap as are both of these, they are valuable compared with the efforts used to prevent a knowledge of the wealth of the mines, a knowledge which is as sure to spread abroad and attract both population and capital here, as are the rays of to-morrow's sun. Why then strive against the stream? The course of events is evidently too strong for counsel,—and prophecy here at least has more than once proved fallacious. Remember that the days are gone by when people in this community were doomed who fell under the ban of a few individuals. There is protection for everybody in his just and legal rights;—there are soldiers here and officers to command them, who are not to be cajoled or fooled (as was done previously) into any art or part with the so-called leaders of the people, who have really been their oppressors;—and whenever any overt act is committed by these leaders it will be a labor of love as well as of duty, to give them, on trial and conviction, the full extent of the law;—a result not at all unlikely to follow in due time, unless an outraged people, as has heretofore been done in the world's history with such impostors, should take the law into their own hands and inflict summary, if illegal justice on their oppressors. The mines are to be worked—there is force here and more forthcoming to protect miners in their labors;—you dare not openly attempt to prevent it, and in thus clandestinely striving to attain a purpose from the open avowal of which you shrink, you stand fully convicted as of those who "love darkness rather than light because their deeds are evil."

As to the matter of standing guard! Have any of our readers ever been at Pinto? Well, it is a small settlement in the southern part of of Iron county, near the Washington county line—and if anything a little less likely than the majority of small towns in this Territory to excite the cupidity of the [illegible] [illegible]! We judge our readers must join us in the feeling of amusement, if not in that of indignation excited, by the spectacle of the poverty stricken inhabitants of such a locality, standing guard at the very [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] their [illegible] and whatever surplus vigor they may have [illegible] imperatively demanded in attention to the wants of the coming crops, and all for no better reason than that *Colonel Dame had ordered it*—not even knowing or pretending to know the reason why it was deemed necessary. But at the same time that we are both amused and indignant, we are by no means heartbroken on the subject, knowing full well that it is their perfect right to do of their own accord or to allow themselves to be ordered by Col Dame, "or any other man," to do this or any other act of folly, so long as they do not contravene the law. The argument on the subject is simply, that they, and not we, are the losers, and that "if it suits them to wear, it will do us to look at." Stand guard there so long as you have enough to eat, oh! valorous population of Pinto; and when ye have nothing more to eat, and your limbs fail you from hunger, have yourselves conveyed to this or some other soldiers' camp, (there will be enough of them in your vicinity by that time) when you will be relieved from guard duty, and fed abundantly, as so many of your poor brethren have been and are daily now fed, who can get no mouthful to eat at the hands of those who collect the tithing!

Lines Down.

As usual, the lines are down and as a consequence, we have no news either from the seat of war or the Baltimore Convention to present to our readers. It cannot be helped and is vexatious, but at the same time when we consider the distance traversed by the line and the nature of the country passed over, the wonder is not that the line should once in a while be out of repair, but that the news should be received over it with such comparative regularity.

VISIT FROM A BROTHER EDITOR.—We had the pleasure of a visit in our *sanctum* on yesterday, from Mr. Phillips, formerly editor of the Carlinville (Ill.) *Free Democrat*, and later of the Reese River *Reveille*—the pioneer and still the vanguard of newspaper enterprise in that region of country. The health of Mr. Phillips, at no time robust, has evidently been undermined in his devotion to the arduous labors incident to the establishment of a new paper, and that the work was well done is amply proved by the success of the paper, as well as by the firmness of its stand on the Union side. Having sold out his interest in the *Reveille*, Mr. Phillips proposes going East, and is on his way thither, but will tarry with us time enough to recruit sufficiently for the fatigue of the stage passage to Atchison.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.—We call attention to the fact that the bids for proposals for supplies in the Commissary and Quartermaster Departments will be opened to-day—the former at 1 o'clock, p. m., and the latter at 12 o'clock m. Those interested will govern themselves accordingly.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—We have to thank Hon. John Conness, Senator from California, for Congressional documents of late date. The Senator knows how to remember his constituents, a faculty not possessed by all legislators.

IRELAND AND ITS REGENERATORS.—There are two organizations in Ireland for the purpose of breaking loose from the British crown, the Fenian Brotherhood, and the Brotherhood of St. Patrick. The difference is said to be that while the Fenians rest their hopes of regeneration on the assistance of American bayonets, the Brotherhood of St. Patrick look to Rome for a realization of their hopes. The two organizations are apparently antagonistic, and have recently come into collision much to the satisfaction of the English press, and, of course, to the serious detriment of their cause.

☞ Paul Morphy, the chess player, has just returned from Paris to New Orleans. He went to Paris about four years ago as a loyal man, beat all the Europeans at chess, and was flattered and honored immensely. He made his last visit as a rebel, got beat at chess, and attracted no attention whatever.

THE ARMY FOR LINCOLN.—It is certain that the soldiers desire the re-election of President Lincoln. Officers and men prefer him to any other candidate; they have faith in him; they believe him to be their warm friend, and that he does all for them in his power. They know him to be as true to the cause of Liberty as Jefferson, and to National unity as Jackson. He has done well so far, and, like wine, grows better as he grows older.

Soldiers like to be commanded by experienced officers. Lincoln has had three years experience; he begins to understand the details of his manifold duties. He has pretty well learned his trade, and has now become a skillful workman. The boys in blue don't want him thrown overboard right in the middle of the voyage, when he is bringing the ship of state safely into port after having successfully piloted her through shoals, breakers, rocks and hurricanes. They want him to remain where he is, until he finishes his big job, and sees the last rebel lay down his arms and submit to the National authority. The feeling of the army is pretty well expressed by the remarks of a returned Veteran, the other day, in answer to the question of a citizen, whether the soldiers wanted Lincoln re-elected? "Why, of course they do," replied the blue coat, "we have all re-enlisted to see this through, and old Abe must re-enlist too. He mustered us in, and we'll be d—d if he shan't stay where he is until he has mustered us out. We'll never give up till every rebel acknowledges that he is the Constitutional President. When they got beat at the election they kicked out of the traces, and swore they would not submit to a Black Republican President; but by h—ll! the've got to. We will show them that elections in this country have got to stand. Old Abe must stay in the White House until every rebel "climbs down," and agrees to behave himself, and obey the laws of his country. There musn't be any fooling in this thing, for I wouldn't give a cuss for this country if the beaten side has a right to bolt after an election; it wouldn't be fit to live in."

This is the sentiment that pervades the whole army. It is the talk that passes around the camp fires of fifteen hundred regiments of citizen soldiers. The rebellion must be put down, and the insurgent who bolted the election, shall be compelled to submit to the rule of the man who was constitutionally elected President; there must be no appeals from the ballot box to the cartridge box; the minority must let the majority rule, and if there is any disturbing element in our country that stands in the way, it must be hewn down and cast into the fire. Free governments can only endure and prosper by the steadfast adherence to the fundamental principle that the will of the majority shall govern. As slavery caused a portion of our American people to violate this rule, then slavery must be extirpated. Let no seditious element in American politics survive this bloody revolt. Let slavery and treason be consigned to the same grave.

☞ "You would be very pretty indeed," said a gentleman, patronizingly, to a young lady, "if your eyes were only a little larger."

"My eyes may be very small, sir, but such people as you don't fill them!"

☞ A Dutchman being advised to rub his limbs well with brandy for the rheumatism, said he had heard of the remedy, but added, "I dush better as dat—I drinks de prandy, and den I rubs my leg mit de pottle.

☞ James Cusic, of San Francisco Vigilance Committee notoriety, has been shot for desertion from the Fifteenth New York Volunteers.

MINING [illegible].—[illegible] following extract is from an editorial in the New York *Independent*. Its sensible advice should be heeded by all, and we commend it to the papers of California, particularly [illegible] of San Francisco. Important as our mining interests are to the world at large, the press of San Francisco should know that it is the only great interest of the Pacific coast. It is that which caused the settlement of the country, it is that which has enriched the cities and that which sustains them:

Are sensible men to be daily exhorted by our daily press to look with suspicion upon all mining stocks? Are miners to make brick without straw? or, to drop the figure, are they to work single-handed, with indifferent success, for the want of capital, which is hoarded and idle in our cities? Mining is as essential to civilization, science, art, commerce, religion itself, as agriculture or mechanic arts. Mining is is indeed the base of the useful and ornamental arts, and without its varied products civilization would be reduced to barbarism. Let then just and wholesome discriminations be made. Let bubbles be pricked and burst. Let young men and small capitalists, who cannot afford to lose anything, keep out of mining stocks, but let not the rich, who can risk $1,000, $5,000 or $10,000, look upon every mining broker as a swindler, and every mining scheme a balloon. Bullion is as necessary to strengthen the currency and brace up the public heart, as new blood to an invalid. Mining is as necessary as merchandise; and the organization of mining companies as legitimate as the organization of banks, insurance companies, transportation companies, or any other kind of joint-stock enterprise of the day. It is simply the application of the wonderful principle of association to the development of our vast mineral wealth—our fields of coal, our beds of copper, iron, silver, gold; and where any mining company, with a responsible board of managers, asks for public confidence, upon a sound basis and a paid in capital, it is simply conferring a public favor.—*Reese River Reveille*, June 4th.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.—The discovery of the silver mines of Reese River, the certainty of a railroad across the country by way of Salt Lake, and the almost certain existence of rich metallic ledges throughout Utah Territory, have no shaped events as to preclude the possibility of the country remaining much longer under the influence of the "Saints." It is a generally admitted fact that when a people neglect or refuse to develop a country known to be rich, somebody will do it for them. Much praise is due to Gen. Connor, whose energies have to a great extent been instrumental in opening the eyes of the outside world. We wish it understood that we entertain kind "phelinks" for Mr. Young, and have due respect for the patriarchal institution over which he presides so ably. We would, however, avail ourselves of the present occasion to remind Mr. Young that this globe upon which the Territory of Utah is so firmly seated has (notwithstanding the teachings of modern geographers) three revolutions, viz: Its annual, diurnal and social revolutions, and that Rip Van Winkle is dead—that every thing between the Isthmus and the North Pole is undergoing a pretty good shaking up, and if in this commotion he should happen to lose a few buttons off his trousers, he must not blame us outsiders who only want to see how the world wags and who are willing that he should still preside over the temporal as well as spiritual wants of his congregation.—*[illegible] [illegible]*, June [illegible].

CALIFORNIA BOYS ON A SCOUT.—Last week two companies of the California Battalion of the Massachusetts Second Cavalry, were out on a scouting party, and pursued a party of Mosehy's guerrillas into Leesburg, where they made a stand, and a sharp engagement ensued, in which our brave fellows took twenty-one prisoners, who are now safely lodged in the Old Capitol Prison, and lost but one man, Sergeant Clark, formerly of Downieville, California. It appears that Clark was mortally wounded and fell from his horse, seeing which a rebel who had shot Clark took the animal by the bridle, and was about leading him off, when Clark, in the act of death, drew up his revolver and shot the guerrilla through the heart. The two combatants died close together, Clark's last words being, "Thank God! I have killed the man that killed me." This is one of a thousand such instances which illustrate the horrors of the war. Clark was a brave and gallant soldier, and is much regretted by his comrades in arms. Considerable credit is given to the California party, which was smaller in number than the guerrilla squad; several of our men were wounded, among them being Captain De Merritt, slightly wounded.—*Washington Cor. Sac. Union.*

FUNERAL OF THE LATE JUDGE RALSTON.—The last sad duties the living owe to the dead were exercised yesterday by our citizens in the interment of the remains of the late Judge Ralston. His body upon its arrival in town was taken in charge by his brother Masons, of which order he had attained the rank of Knight Templar. At an early hour yesterday, the members of the Legal Fraternity met at the Court House and resolved in a body to attend the funeral of the honored deceased. The procession formed in front of the Court House at one o'clock, and headed by the Austin Brass Band, followed by the Masons in regalia, the members of the Bar, Firemen, hearse, the family of the deceased, citizens on horseback and in carriages, the cortege marched to the cemetery. This was the most imposing funeral that has yet occurred in Austin. The worth, position and high esteem, with the melancholy circumstances attending the death of Judge Ralston, gave a solemn and universal interest to the occasion. After the interment the procession returned, marching to a lively tune, to the Court House, and dispersed. —*Reese River Reveille, June 3d.*

REV. DR. BRECKINRIDGE ON LOYALTY. —Rev. Robert J. Breckinridge writes to the Frankfort (Ky.) *Commonwealth*: "In my opinion, the great need of our State at this moment is a strong and general movement of the loyal people, that shall put the idea and the duty of the support of the nation and the Government clear above every secondary idea, so that every truly patriotic man may rally to it, irrespective of all divisions among them on other points, no matter how important those other points might be in other circumstances. If this can be done, the integrity of the loyal party in this State can be preserved, and the State will remain in its hands under all ulterior events. If it cannot be done, the loyal party runs the risk of such divisions in itself, as to put everything at hazard now and hereafter. What we need is prompt and courageous action of the real loyal mass, irrespective of extreme factions, right or left, one side or the other."

OLD SANTA PRONUNCIAMENTOING AGAIN. —Santa Anna, the old leader, agitator, general, president, exile, emperor, dictator and whatnot of Mexico, lately returned to that country by permission of the French Marshal Forey. The old conspirator could not keep quiet, so he commenced operations by publishing a proclamation yielding acquiescence to the French, lauding the new monarchy, hinting at his own importance, puffing the "patricians," and brutally kicking the democrats and their leaders. For some cause unexplained, General Bazaine, on reading this proclamation, instantly wrote to Santa Anna, charging him with having violated his promise to Forey, and ordering him to leave the country at once. Santa Anna replied by denying that he had broken any promise, declining to leave, and appealing his case to Louis Napoleon.

HOTTENTOT FABLE.—THE COCK AND THE JACKAL.—The cock was once overtaken by the jackal, and caught. The cock said to the jackal, "Please, pray first (before you eat me,) as the white man does."

The jackal asked, "In what manner does he pray? Tell me."

"He folds his hands in praying," said the cock.

The jackal folded his hands and prayed.

Then the cock spoke again: "You ought not to look about you as you do. You had better shut your eyes."

He did so, and the cock flew away, upbraiding, at the same time, the jackal with these words: "You rogue! do you also pray?"

There sat the jackal, speechless, because he had been outdone.

WALKER BRO'S,

FIRST TRAIN FROM THE EAST;

Just Arrived.

ASSORTMENT COMPLETE.

June 6th, 1864. je7-4t

NOTICE.

A meeting of the miners of the West Mountain Mining District, Utah Territory, will be held at the Government Reserve, Rush Valley, on Saturday, June 11th, 1864, for the purpose of dividing the District.

By request of a majority of the miners.

JAMES S. WARREN,
my25-td Deputy Recorder.

W. I. APPLEBY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

Clerk of the U. S. Supreme Court for Utah.

DEBTS COLLECTED. DEEDS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY etc., carefully drawn up for the States and Europe. Depositions, Acknowledgments etc., taken according to Law for any of the States or Territories. Declarations for Citizenship attended to at the shortest notice, and on liberal terms.

OFFICE at my residence on Market Street, one and a half blocks west of the market house, Great Salt Lake City. my23tf

W. C. GOODRICH. GEO. THOWBRIDGE.

GOODRICH HOUSE,

Bannack City .... Idaho Territory.

This House is now open for the accommodation of the traveling public and the tables will always be furnished with the best the market affords.

Good Corral and Stable near the premises.

Patronage Solicited.

my16p1m W. C. GOODRICH & CO.

JOHN AYONDEE,

Near Public Square, 8th Ward, Salt Lake City.

Coats, Pantaloons, Vests and all manner of articles for ladies, such as Dresses, Neckerchiefs, Ribbons, Gloves, etc., cleaned and renovated on the shortest notice and in the most approved style.

my10-1m

GEO. HIGGINS,

AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANT

Virginia City, Idaho Territory.

Consignments Solicited ..... Terms, moderate.

REFERENCES:

Clark & Co., Bankers, and Bodenburg & Kahn, Salt Lake City; W. Hussey & Co., Denver City, Colorado Territory, and Roe & Co., Virginia City, Idaho Ter'ty.

my9-1m

VIRGINIA HOTEL.

VIRGINIA CITY, I. T.

The proprietor is now prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage, and assures them they will find at his Hotel every comfort in the way of Lodgings—while the Tables will be furnished with the best the market affords.

[illegible] Accommodations

On the premises; also, an Insurance Ranch where all kinds of stock may be taken care of with perfect security.

ap30tf E. W. BROWN

JAMES LINFORTH,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

306 BATTERY STREET,

San Francisco, Cal.

Sight Drafts on Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.
" " " Austin, Nevada Territory.

Particular attention given to purchases for Utah. ap9tf

Notice.

Having been appointed by His Excellency, the Governor of California, a Commissioner of Deeds for the State of California, I am prepared to enter upon the duties thereof, at my office, in Main Street, Great Salt Lake City, opposite Wm. Jennings' store.

Deeds, Transfers, Powers of Attorney, and all other legal papers made out on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

Acknowledgments taken for any part of the United States. apr6-tf PATRICK LYNCH.

Co-Partnership Notice.

We have this day associated with us in business Messrs. Conrad Prag and Abraham Cohn, of San Francisco, and the firm will hereafter be styled Ransohoff & Co., instead of Ransohoff Bro., as heretofore.

RANSOHOFF BRO.

S. L. City, April 4th, 1864. ap5tf

BLACKFOOT BUTTE FERRY.

This Ferry is now in complete running order, and is the BEST and SAFEST FERRY on Snake River and is running at LOWER RATES than any other ferry in the Western Country.

EMIGRANTS and FREIGHTERS

To East Bannack, Virginia, Boise Mines and Oregon will find it to their interest to travel by the way of this ferry for the simple reason that it is the BEST and NEAREST road to any of the above places.

MEEKS & GIBSON,
ap28p3m Proprietors Lower Ferry.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

—TO—

EAST BANNACK CITY,

IDAHO TERRITORY.

THE great, through U. S. mail to East Bannack will leave Salt Lake City twice a week, (every Monday and Thursday morning,) at 8 o'clock, A. M., in splendid four horse Troy coaches, via Box Elder, Cache Valley settlements and Soda Springs.

Schedule Time—5 days and 8 hours.

Over a portion of the route passengers will be conveyed in Troy coaches, and the balance of the way in light spring wagons. Connections made at Bannack with express to Virginia, Nevada and Gallatin cities, and the mining districts east of the mountains.

Every attention paid to passengers for Bannack or intermediate points.

Application for passage or information may be made to Mr. Samuel D. Sirrine, Salt Lake House, or to the undersigned, South Temple street, first block west of Tabernacle.

E. M. Morgan, Bannack City, Idaho Territory, Agent.
apr27-tf L. I. SMITH, Proprietor.

GEORGE W. CLEAVELAND. ROBERT HEREFORD.

CLEAVELAND & HEREFORD,

Auction and Commission Merchants,

Capacious Storage, etc., etc.

ap29tf Nevada City, Idaho Territory

BEN. HOLLADAY, New York. } { W. L. HALSEY, G. S. L. City.

HOLLADAY & HALSEY,

BANKERS.

At the office of the Overland Stage Line, Great Salt Lake City, will pay the highest rates for

GOLD DUST AND COIN.

Dust bought for Coin or Currency.

Cash paid for Government Vouchers.

Drafts payable in Coin or Currency sold on

New York,
San Francisco, Cal.,
Virginia City, Idaho,
Denver City, Colorado,
Atchinson, Kansas,
Portland, Oregon and
Victoria, British Columbia.

Postage Currency and Revenue Stamps for sale.

my2tf

AUSTIN M. CLARK, JNO. W. KERR. MILTON E. CLARK.

Clark & Co.,

BANKERS,

Great Salt Lake City,

DEALERS IN

COIN,
GOLD DUST
and EXCHANGE.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT.

Correspond with Metropolitan Bank, New York; Clark & Co., Leavenworth; Clark & Co., Denver.

Refer by permission to Bank of Commerce, New York; Drexel & Co., Philadelphia. ap1tf

POWERS, NEWMAN & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

EXCHANGE.

The highest price paid for

COIN AND GOLD DUST.

Office in Godbe's Building a few doors below the Salt Lake House, East Temple Street. ap1-6m

ASSAY OFFICE.

H. W. KEARSING,

formerly of New York City,

ASSAYER AND REFINER.

Having opened an office at Camp Douglas, is now prepared to make Assays of Ores of every description, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms—having had an experience of many years both in New York and California, he feels confident of giving satisfaction.

Office [illegible] Camp Douglas. ap15-6m

Redington & Co.'s

ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.

This valuable preparation contains in a highly concentrated form all the properties of the Jamaica Ginger, but become one of the most popular domestic remedies, for all diseases of the stomach and digestive organs.

As a tonic it will be found invaluable to all persons recovering from debility, whether produced by fever or otherwise, for while it imparts to the system all the glow and vigor that can be produced by wine or brandy, it is entirely free from the reactionary effects that follow the use of spirits of any kind.

It is also an excellent remedy for females who suffer from difficult menstruation, giving almost immediate relief to the spasms that so frequently accompany that period.

It gives immediate relief to nausea, caused by riding in a railroad car, or by sea sickness or other causes.

It is also valuable as an external application for gout, rheumatism, neuralgia, etc.

Ask for Redington & Co.'s Essence of Jamaica Ginger, as none other is pure and reliable.

Redington & Co., Proprietors,
416 and 418 Front street,
San Francisco

Stop that Coughing!

Some of you can't, and we pity you. You have tried every remedy, but the one designed, by its intrinsic merit, to supersede all similar preparations. It is not surprising you should be reluctant to try something else after the many experiments you have made of trashy compounds foisted on the public as a certain cure; but

NEWELL'S
PULMONARY SYRUP

Is really the very best remedy ever compounded for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Consumption. Thousands of people in California and Oregon have been already benefited by the surprising curative powers of

NEWELL'S
PULMONARY SYRUP,

And with one accord give it their unqualified approbation. We now address ourselves to all who are unacquainted with this, the greatest Panacea of the age, for the healing of all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, assuring you that

NEWELL'S
PULMONARY SYRUP

Has cured thousands, and it will cure you if you try it.

This invaluable medicine is pleasant to the taste; soothing, healing and strengthening in its effects; entirely free from all poisonous or deleterious drugs, and perfectly harmless under all circumstances.

Certificates from many prominent citizens of San Francisco accompanying every bottle of

NEWELL'S
PULMONARY SYRUP.

Redington & Co., Agents,
San Francisco.

And for sale everywhere.

DR. TOWNSLEY'S

INDIAN

VEGETABLE TOOTH ACHE ANODYNE

Is purely a vegetable preparation, which is

Warranted to Cure the Toothache in One Minute,

Caused by decay in the tooth. It will cure scurvy on the gums. It will harden the gums and cause them to adhere to the teeth. It will cure gum boils, heal and remove all soreness of the gums. It will sweeten the breath. It will be found valuable for children cutting teeth, or having swollen gums. It is an Indian preparation, and the recipe for making it was purchased by the proprietor from the Pawnee tribe of Indians, in the Platte country.

IT IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS!

Providence has provided in Nature plants and roots that are remedies for all the ills of suffering humanity. This preparation contains no poisonous acids or mineral substances whatever. It has been extensively used, with universal satisfaction in all cases.

Who would suffer with this most distressing affliction when one 25 cent bottle will cure instantaneously?

Sold by all the principal druggists, and by

REDINGTON & Co.,
416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco,
Sole Agents.

Dr. Mott's

VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS

WILL CURE

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Fevers, and all Bilious Diseases.

These pills are made from vegetables, chemically extracted. After being used once, the person having used them will use no others.

For sale by all Dealers in Family Medicines.

A. L. SCOVILL & Co., Proprietors,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

For sale everywhere. Try them! Try them!

REDINGTON & Co.,
416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco,
ap29-3m Sole Agents.

CULT[illegible].—An intelligent traveler, recently returned from Italy, says much attention is being given there to the culture of the cotton plant—a branch of industry which will receive additional impetus from the cotton exhibition at Turin. Pompeii is to-day surrounded on every side by a large cotton field, and similar plantations occupy the neighborhood as far as Castellamare and Salerno. It is only since the breaking out of the American war that the Neapolitan peasantry have learned the capabilities of their land in this respect. It is stated that the amount formerly gained from the cultivation of an acre of ground was fifty dollars; but the same space devoted to cotton now brings five hundred and fifty. Preparations have been made to plant, during the coming season, a great deal more cotton than before, and there is every [illegible] that before long the Neapolitan districts will supply Italy with all the cotton she may need.

STREET DECISION AT BOSTON.—The Supreme Court of Massachusetts lately gave an important decision in the case of Blodgett vs. City of Boston. It appears that some time since a boy, while playing in one of the public streets of that city, had his foot caught in a hole and received severe injuries. A suit was brought, in which the damages were laid at $20,000. The case went up to the full bench, where a decision was given in favor of the city, as appears by the following rescript: "A city or town under the statutes of this commonwealth, is not liable for damages caused by a defect in a street or highway to a person who at the time of the injury is using the street or highway exclusive for the purpose of sport or play."

☞ A good story is told of old Deacon B, away up in New Hampshire. He was riding along in his sleigh one frosty morning, and overtook a towheaded shaver some ten years old. Being piously inclined, the deacon opened his batteries as follows:

My little man, don't you think you ought to attend to the conversion of your soul?

Hey?

Don't you think, my fine fellow, it is time to be thinking of another world?

Well, ye-e-s, father says he thinks it is, for old Deacon B. has got about all of this world.

The deacon was off in a twinkling.

☞ A bill has passed the West Virginia Senate which authorizes the Governor to cause to be apprehended and secured, or to compel to depart from the State, all persons claiming to owe allegiance or fidelity to the so-called Southern Confederate States of America; all persons disloyal to the Government of the United States; all persons refusing to recognize the Government of the State of West Virginia, and all persons who expatriate themselves as citizens of the State.

☞ Smith made an assertion to Jones. Jones replied that it was a confounded lie—kely story. Smith first started, and then blandly requested Jones to be kind enough to place his syllables closer together upon the next occasion.

☞ Some Jews coming out of the Tombs, where they had been on a visit of condolence to a brother, a wag observed that they were the children of Israel coming out of the House of Bondage.

☞ The editor of the Kinderhook *Rough Notes* says he shall not raise the price of his paper, for the present, because he is not able, as a general rule, to raise more than half of what he charges now.

By-Laws of the Meadow Valley Mining District.

At a meeting of the miners of the Meadow Valley Mining District—held at the Warm Spring—at the head of the aforesaid valley, Utah Territory, on the 18th day of March, A. D., 1864, Wm. Hamblin was called to the Chair, and Stephen Sherwood appointed Secretary. The Chairman announced the object of the meeting to be for the purpose of organizing a mining district. J. N. Vandermark moved to adopt the following Laws to govern and control the mining operations of the district, which were passed:

ARTICLE 1ST. This district shall include that portion of territory situated in the Territory of Utah, as follows: Commencing at the Warm Spring at the head of Meadow Valley, Washington County, U. T., and running due south thirty miles; thence due east thirty miles; thence due north thirty miles; thence due west thirty miles to the aforesaid Warm Spring.

ARTICLE 2D. The extent of a claim on any quartz lode or mineral vein, shall be two hundred feet to the claim along the lode, with a width of five hundred feet on each side of the lode, including all its dips, angles, spurs, depth, width, offshoots, out-crops, variations and the minerals and other valuables therein contained. The discoverer and locator of a lead shall be entitled to one claim extra, for discovery.

ARTICLE 3D. No person will be permitted to hold more than one claim by location on any one vein; by purchase, any number of claims can be held.

ARTICLE 4TH. All claims shall be measured on a horizontal line, and numbered, 1, 2 and 3, if from the discovery claim either way.

ARTICLE 5TH. Each Company must do one faithful days work on their claim in each month after the same shall have been located one year; on a failure to do so, the claim or claims, will be subject to re-location by any other person; *provided*, however, that if the Company are prevented from working by local insurrection or rebellion, a failure to do so, will not forfeit their claims.

ARTICLE 6TH. All examinations of records must be made in the presence of the Recorder or his Deputy.

ARTICLE 7TH. Work done in any tunnel, cut, shaft, drift, water ditch or water privilege, in good faith, shall be considered as being done on the claim owned by such person or persons, or company.

ARTICLE 8TH. Every claim, whether by an individual or company, located, shall be recorded within ten days after date of location.

ARTICLE 9TH. All claims for gold surface diggings in this district, shall be two hundred feet in length, and two hundred feet in width.

ARTICLE 10TH. Locators on veins of coal or iron, shall be entitled to five hundred feet for each location, and five hundred feet additional for the discoverer; and shall in all other respects be subject to and enjoy all the privileges and immunities of these laws.

ARTICLE 11TH. All locations made on water for mining, ditch, mill privileges, or for irrigation purposes, shall be respected, and the same be recorded in the book or books of the District Recorder, and shall in all other respects be subject to and enjoy all the privileges and immunities of these laws.

ARTICLE 12TH. Whenever three hundred dollars shall have been expended upon the claims of any company in this district, the ground so claimed by said company, shall be deemed as belonging in fee to the locators or company thereof and their assigns; and the same shall not be subject to location or relocation by other parties ever after, except by an acknowledged abandonment by the company, of the ground, which shall be constructed to mean an entire abandonment after lying idle for one year, except in cases where claims are in litigation.

ARTICLE 13TH. No person shall be permitted to vote in this district—under these laws—unless he is a claim holder (pertaining to mining) and a resident of the district ten days previous to the election.

ARTICLE 14TH. An special election can only be called by written notices, posted up in at least three public places in the district, and signed by at least one half of the voters of the district; said notices shall be posted up by the Recorder twenty days prior to the election.

ARTICLE 15TH. It shall be the duty of the Recorder (if required by the locator) to give a certificate of the metes and bounds of each claim or number, recorded, and receive a compensation of fifty cents each.

ARTICLE 16TH. There shall be a District Recorder elected from among the miners of the district, whose duty it shall be to record all numbers of claims presented for the purpose, giving the name of each number and owner, and receive a sum not exceeding one dollar from each number or owner; *provided*, however, that it shall not be lawful for the Recorder to record any claim that conflicts with a prior location. The Recorder shall hold his office for one year, or until his successor is chosen, which successor can only be elected by a majority of the miners present of the district.

ARTICLE 17TH. On motion of Thomas Box, Stephen Sherwood was elected Recorder for one year from this date, March 18th, A. D., 1864.

On motion, the meeting adjourned sine die.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!

CITIZENS OF UTAH,

Bring in Your Produce ! !

A. GILBERT,

(Next door to the Salt Lake House) calls special attention to his large and well selected

STOCK OF DRY GOODS

Consisting of

COTTON, WOOLEN, AND MIXED FABRICS,

CALICOES, SILKS, DRILLINGS, FLANNELS

and other

STAPLES,

Selected Expressly for this Market

Also offers on reasonable terms,

GROCERIES, COFFEE, CANDLES, SOAP, SUGARS, &c, &c, &c,

HARDWARE, CUTTLERY, CROCKERY, &c, &c, &c.

On Terms to Suit.

EXAMINE OUR GOODS AND TRY OUR PRICES

Highest Cash Prices paid for Grain.

ap24 A. GILBERT

RANSOHOFF & CO.,

New Goods! New Goods!!

FINE ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING IN

French Lawns, Chambrays, Calicoes,

etc., . . . etc., . . . etc.,

In Fact Everything in the Ladies' Line.

Also a Fine Stock of

Boots, Shoes, Clothing and Furnishing Goods.

The Highest Price Paid for Gold Dust and Coin.

may17

[illegible]

W[illegible] to [illegible] supply of [illegible] may be [illegible] required by mining [illegible]

TELEGRAPH COAL [illegible]

$4 per ton.

PARTIES can be supplied with Coal at the above rate.

Orders left at the Telegraph Office [illegible] will be promptly attended to.

GEO. W. C[illegible]

Great Salt Lake City, April 6th, 186[illegible]

U. [illegible]

MERCHANT TAILOR.

Main St, opposite Town Clock, G. S. L. C.

CLOTHING of all kinds made and repaired [illegible] highest style of art.

Particular attention paid to the [illegible] Officers' Military Uniforms.

FOR SALE.

GUNNY Bags, Grain Sacks and [illegible] Boxes of all sizes, at the U. S. Subsistence [illegible] house, Salt Lake City.

ARMY PROPOSALS.

Commissary Department, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR

SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.

Subsistence Office, G. S. L. City, Mar. 1st, 186[illegible]

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the U. S. Commissary of Subsistence for the District of Utah in this City until the 10th day of June 1864, for furnishing the following named Subsistence Stores—Viz:

1st, FRESH BEEF.

The advertisement for Fresh Beef is withdrawn, and no bids will be received therefor.

2nd, FLOUR.

Five hundred and fifty thousand (550,000) pounds, more or less, of A No. 1 flour, in good and substantial sacks, containing 100 lbs each, and subject to inspection; to be delivered in such quantities and at such times as may be required, the delivery to commence on the 1st day of July, 1864, and the whole to be delivered on or before the 1st day of January, 1865.

Provided, that not less than fifty thousand (50,000) pounds shall be delivered during each of the months from July to December, 1864, inclusive.

3rd, POTATOES.

Two thousand (2,000) bushels of potatoes, the delivery to commence on the 1st day of July, 1864, and the whole to be delivered on or before the [illegible] day of November, 1864. The delivery to be made at the Commissary Warehouse, in Great Salt Lake City, or at Camp Douglas, as the Commissary may direct.

4th, SALT.

Two hundred and fifty (250) bushels of A No. 1 fine boiled salt, in sacks, delivered on or before the 1st day of November, 1864, at the Commissary Warehouse, provided that at least twenty-five (25) bushels be delivered during each of the months of July, August and September, 1864.

Salt and Potatoes will be estimated and bid for at the rate of sixty (60) pounds to the bushel.

Payment will be made in such funds as the Government may have on hand for distribution.

Good and sufficient bonds will be required for the fulfillment of the contract or contracts, and the names of sureties must accompany each bid.

Contractors and sureties will be required to take the oath of allegiance.

In all cases except that of Fresh Beef, bids will be entertained for furnishing the whole or a part of the above named articles; provided such part shall not be less than fifty thousand (50,000) pounds Flour, [illegible] hundred and fifty (250) bushels Potatoes, fifty [illegible] bushels of Salt, and each bid must state specifically the articles and amount proposed to be delivered and the price.

The Government reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids.

Bids will be rendered in duplicate.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the proposals at the office of the undersigned, at 1 P. M., on Friday, the 10th day of June, 1864.

Bids will be addressed (through Post-Office or otherwise) to Capt. Chas. H. Hempstead, C. S., Great Salt Lake City, U. T., and endorsed "Proposals for "Beef," "Flour," "Potatoes" or "Salt," as the case may be.

CHAS. H. HEMPSTEAD,

Capt. and Commissary of Subsistence, District of Utah.

Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A.

Proposals for Fuel and Forage.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Great Salt Lake City, U. T.,
March 21, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office (next door to the Post-Office) until 12 M., the [illegible] day of June, 1864, for furnishing the following supplies of Quartermaster's stores, to be delivered at Camp Douglas, U. T., in such quantities as required; provided that two thirds of the whole amount of each article required, shall be delivered by the 1st day of December, 1864, and all to be delivered prior to June [illegible], 1865.

Wood—Four Thousand [4,000] Cords.

Hay—Two Thousand [2,000] Tons.

Oats—One Hundred Thousand [100,000] Bushels.

All the articles must be of the best quality, and bidders will so specify in their bids; also good and sufficient bonds will be required for the faithful performance of the contracts, and names of sureties must accompany each bid.

Bids will be received for furnishing the whole amount of each article required in one bid. And bids also will be received for not less than 10,000 bushels of Oats, or 200 tons of Hay, or 1,000 cords of Wood, in any one bid.

Payment will be made in such funds as the Government may furnish.

Contractors and sureties will be required to take the oath of allegiance.

The Government reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids.

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of proposals, at my office, at 12 M., the [illegible] day of June, 1864.

Bids will be addressed [through the Post-Office or otherwise] to Capt. D. B. Stover, Ass't Quartermaster, Great Salt Lake City, U. T., and endorsed "Proposals for Wood," "Hay" or "Oats," as the case may be.

D. B. STOVER,

Capt. and Ass't Quartermaster, [illegible]